REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,882.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	0 8
Third do.	0 6
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 4

A line not to Advertisement consist of less than eight lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Houses, Gardens, Situations, Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-2 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hansard, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BURMAH," 1,682 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander J. Smith, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 P. M., for PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, GUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VIGGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "BURMAH" 1,682 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	....	£15	....	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—Half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,166 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 340 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	576
Do. do. „ Naples	„	600
Do. Naples	„	470
Do. Genoa	„	420

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BALLIE and Co. are the P. and O. Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 8, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Glasgow and Liverpool, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	470	J. H. Yorbock	3rd Aug.
(p) NEPAUL	3586	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazelwood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	3014	400	T. Aldcticn	14th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	540	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Ismailia to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	3723	457	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	459	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Coaptain.	
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.,

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.				8th Aug.
Macedonia	2272	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.	
Trinacria	2267	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.	
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „	
Castalia	1239	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.	
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	14th Oct.	24st Nov.	
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain A. Levi, will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, ting Agent,
28, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, have no connection with other so, called Tea Depôts in other localities, though they are established by such as were once connected with this Emporium as Assistants or otherwise.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY THE LATE PARTNER
MORTON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL of SELECT, GENUINE, and CELEBRATED KANGRA VALLEY TEA

The best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered to the Public, for Sale in Tin Boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Names of Tea.	From 1 to 15 lbs. Rs. a. p.
Extra Fine Orange Pekoe	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 8 0
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 8 0
Pekoe Souchong Extra Fine	1 6 0
Souchong Extra Fine	1 4 0
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0 0
Fragrant Congou	0 14 0

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount. Liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers.

M. H. MAJOO & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LINSEED AND WHEAT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr Dyal Jairas and on account and at the risk of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

20 Bages Linseed.
55 „ Wheat.

Damaged by rain water.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder to close consignment per ship Zemindar,

About 100 tons superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 „ Colored Twist, No. 40, 50, and 60.
5 „ Grey Jacconets 2½ lbs. 39 inches.

An invoice of opera glasses, cigar holders, imitation and wooden pipes, magnifying glass, stereoscopes with slides balloons, &c., just imported per S. S. Assyria.

THE LATE MR. PURCELL'S LIBRARY

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, sale commencing at 2 p.m., the valuable Library of the late H. F. Purcell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, also office furniture and wearing apparel.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

Sale by order of the Administrator General.

A double barrelled central fire rifle in case, by Alexander Henry, with a lot of cartridge cases and waddings.

The property of the late R. B. Oliphant, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A chesnut pony, height about 13-1, the property of a gentleman, can be seen at a day's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neatly carved household furniture, glass, crockery, a mahogany Broadwood's pianoforte, a Nugger cart with a pair of fine bullocks, &c., at the Bungalow No. 15, Bandora Hill.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co are in truction to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place all the carved furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman (breaking up his establishment), the same comprises a set of dining table in 3 pieces, c rved sideboard, dining room chairs, wardrobe, hatst nd, elegantly carved circular, pier, side, card, and work tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, and folding chairs, chiffoniers, mahogany Broadwood's pianoforte music chair, teapoy, double and treble light Tucker's hanging argand lamps tin drops, solar lamps, few engravings, ornaments and vases, rich carpets, musical box, large camp cots, red printed cots with mattresses and curtains, cupboards, chests of drawers, dressing tables, toilet glass, boot boxes, dispense cupboard, meat safe, water filters, gram cask, &c., &c.

AT 3 P.M.

A comfortable Nugger cart, with a pair of silver-coloured serviceable bullocks, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Wool and Cotton Cleaning Machine at Duncan Road, Two Tanks, in the Warehouse No. 67.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Company will sell by Public Auction at Duncan Road, Two Tanks, in warehouse No. 67, by order of the firm of Acharam Hurjeevandas, the Mortgagee, on account and risk of Manockjee Curseejee Dutaram Gunnesh, and Shookhondas Lakhmeedas, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned machines.

One portable engine and boiler, 10 horses power.
One wool burring machine.
One opener of 4 rolls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO STEVEDORES.

TENDERS for STOWING CARGO on BOARD this Company's steamers will be received up to the 1st proximo.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE, Shilston, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain,
Bombay, 26th July 1877.

NOTICE.

ANY one acquainted with the PRESENT ADDRESS of Mr. T. E. KEATING, who left ALLAHABAD the beginning of 1876, will oblige by communicating with the AGENT, Bank of Bengal, Allahabad.

BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

THERE is a VACANCY on the Establishment for ONE PILOT. Only experienced Mercantile or other Marine Officers possessed of First-Class Testimonials need apply.

Also required TWO MATES for Pilot Schooners. Application to be made to the Undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.
27th July, 1877.

TUG STEAMER FOR HIRE.

THE PORT TRUST TUG DROMEDARY is now available for TOWING DUTIES about the Port. Rates of hire and other particulars can be obtained on application at this Office.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.
27th July, 1877.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a MASTER for the TUG DROMEDARY. Apply to

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant of the Port.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of ESWERDASS VANILALL, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SOORAJ, the widow of the said deceased ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above-named applicant has applied to the High Court for GRANT to her of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION in these Goods to the abovenamed deceased as his widow and only next of kin, according to Hindoo Law. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Applicant's Attorneys.

Bombay, 27th day of July 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, the spacious and airy BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, called "THE BRAE," lately in the occupation of H. P. Jacob, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS

DATURA TATULA,

prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by

SAVORY & MOORE,

143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FOLLOWING ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION,
From July to Dec. 1877 :—

	Bombay.	Up-country.
Illustration London News	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 10
Punch	„ 8 8	„ 10 0
Home News	„ 11 4	„ 13 8
Overland Mail	„ 11 4	„ 13 8
Pall Mall Budget	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Saturday Review	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Field Newspaper	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
World „	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Graphic „	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Engineer	„ 15 4	„ 18 0
Army and Navy Gazette	„ 14 0	„ 15 4
Broad Arrow	„ 10 8	„ 12 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

FOR SALE.

RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES'S TOUR in INDIA, handsomely bound and illustrated, second edition ..... Rs. 24 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION—HIGH COURT.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 302 of 1873.

RAGHOBA CANORA, PANDOORING CANOBA, BALLAJEE CANOBA, and MADHOWRAO CANOBA, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants residing at Newwaddy Lane, outside the Fort, the surviving executors of the last Will and Testament of CANOBA BALLAJEE, deceased, Hindoo inhabitant ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHUGWANTRAO DINANATH, RAMCHUNDRA DINANATH, LUXUMON DINANATH and ATMARAM MOROJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants residing at Withulwaddy, outside the Fort, and Venubai, widow of RAGHOBA DINANATHJEE, residing at Chewoolwady, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the Twenty-eight day of August 1874 it was ordered amongst other things that the Plaintiffs should receive the sum of Rupees Two Thousand, and that the property hereinafter more particularly described should be SOLD by the first three Defendants, Bhugwantrao Dinanath, Ramchundra Dinanath, and Luxumon Dinanath, and that after deducting from the proceeds of the said property the costs and expenses incidental to such sale, the said sum of Rupees Two Thousand should be paid to the Plaintiffs without interest and the sum of Rupees Four Hundred should be paid to the Defendant Venubai in full discharge of her claim for past and future maintenance, and that the balance of the said proceeds should be divided equally between the Defendants, Bhugwantrao Dinanath, Ramchundra Dinanath and Luxumon Dinanath, and that in the event of the said D fendants not selling the said property within Three months from the date of the said Decree, then Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the said Defendants, should sell the said property on account of the parties concerned and make the payments and distribution in manner aforesaid, and it being admitted that these are family debts, that the interest of all infants members of the family should vest in their respective fathers who are at liberty to convey such interest of the infants to the purchasers, and that all necessary parties should be joined in such conveyance of the said property, and that each party should bear and pay his and her and their own costs of this suit. AND WHEREAS by a Prohibitory Order, dated the Second day of March 1877, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, dated the 19th day of March 1877, the following lands and premises were attached, namely :—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Withulwady Lane, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhoolesheer, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the house of Wishwanath Shivajee, on the south by Withulwady Lane above said, on the east by public passage, and on the west by the house of Succaram Sudashewjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1877, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 3rd day of July 1877, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises the aforementioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend to the Defendants' right, title and interest, except of the Defendant Atmaram Morojee, only in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 27th July 1877.

Messrs. HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ADEN.—WANTED, a TALLY CLERK, Portuguese or Eurasian. Apply stating terms "A.B.C.," at this office.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and BOTTLIN MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A.C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Situation as COMPANION to a LADY, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Willing to make herself generally useful. Address "A. X. Z.," are of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received by "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper, as to the ADDRESS of George Simpson Gardiner, formerly of Bombay, if living.

A FAMILY residing in a HEALTHY LOCALITY, close to the Fort, has ROOM for a GENTLEMAN. Address "B. B. E.," at this Office.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS, in 2lb. Canisters, from Re. 1-2 to Re. 1-12 per lb. J. PEARSE, Confectioner and Biscuit Manufacturer, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea, Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address *Bombay Gazette*.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co. ..	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

IN THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ENO'S
EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,
A palatable and refreshing Saline.
Cash Re. 1-12 per bottle... Credit, Re. 2 0
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
in small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported by
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.,)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.
The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.
Cash.
Per Pot .....Re. 1-4-0
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 .. Rs.	3 0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3 0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.
Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.
Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WILL'S CELEBRATED
BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments OVERLAND.
The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.
WILL'S BRISTOL BIRDSEYE.
„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.
Per Tin Cash, Re. 1.
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & CO., (LIMITED.)

NOTICES.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.
The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHILDREN TEETHING.
Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP is not swallowed as a medicine, but used only on the Gums, CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC, and cannot injure the most delicate Infant. Cools the Gums and gives immediate relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-st, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.
Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gates, Railings. Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork,
W. T. ALLEN & CO.'S
New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.
2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London.
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

ELLWOODS'
HATS AND HELMETS.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS.
Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
2, Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

BEAUMARIS SCHOOL,
NORTH WALES.
CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY,
THE LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR.
Head Master.
STEPHEN D. ORME, M.A.,
Trinity College, Dublin, late Assistant Master of Rossal School.
Second Master.
H. W. EVANS, B.A., late Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
THERE are excellent School Buildings, in a most healthy situation by the sea, much attention is paid to modern subjects of education, and there are valuable Exhibitions tenable at any place of higher or special education. Inclusive Terms £90 a year. Address the Head Master.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER
DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,
A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0 per dox. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 12	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH JULY 1877.

Public opinion in England seems very unsettled respecting the aspect of political affairs if the fund may be taken as any guide, Consols on Wednesday having advanced from 94⅛ to 94⅜ declining again yesterday to 94⅛. French Rentes on Wednesday rose from 107½ to 107⅞, which latter price was still maintained yesterday.

Linseed in London is reported quiet with a decline of 6d. in Calcutta qualities to arrive, but Rapeseed is firm and 1s. per quarter in Ferozepore ex-warehouse. Reuter makes no change in his quotations for Wheat, but at the same time he reports that:—American crop prospects are favourable; the crop being estimated at 325 millions of bushels, which is 50 millions more than last year, and 100 millions will be available for export.'? This is unquestionably in favour of lower prices later on, but supplies at the moment are too limited to warrant an immediate fall of any importance.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was firm for Surats but dull for other descriptions. The sales were only estimated at 8,000 bales and spot prices were unaltered with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans. Piece Goods in Manchester were flat, nor can we look for much improvement so long as home politics are so uncertain and the accounts from this side so unfavourable. On the other hand, the statistical position of the new staple is unquestionably strong, and prices will only give way when subjected to strong and decided adverse influences.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote a decline of ¼ in ready Mid. Uplands which now stand at 12¼ cents., but October shipment is unchanged at 11¾ cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts.....	300	500	500
Six days' do	2,400	4,300	1,900
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,934,400	4,085,690	3,452,800

Coffee in London is steady at unchanged prices and Cocoanut Oil is unaltered.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a decrease of £700,000 in the Reserve of Notes and of £600,000 in Bullion, Discounts being unaltered. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has nevertheless advanced from 46⅞ to 47 per cent., showing that the withdrawals have been from Deposits.

Bar Silver is now quoted at 54½d. per oz., and shipments are advised by the P. and O. Steamer leaving Southampton yesterday of £220,000 for Bombay and £370,000 for Calcutta, or £590,000 in all. These have, of course, been known to the Banks in anticipation and have not consequently had any effect here to-day, but the fact is that such large purchases have been practicable without forcing up the price materially, must be taken as a weak feature in the position of the metal.

In Sterling Exchange to-day the transactions have again been extremely limited and no change has taken place in rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...ls. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...ls. 9 3-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...ls. 9 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...ls 9 7-32d.	,,

On Calcutta the quotations are still 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

Government Paper continues remarkably weak and no improvement seems probable until crop accounts here are better and politics in Europe assume a more settled appearance. Nominally, we quote:—Fours, Rs. 96; Fours and half, Rs. 96½; Fives-and-half, Rs. 102½, although small pieces would probably bring ¼ to ½ higher.

The Share Market is very dull and prices continue to give way daily. Bank shares are unaltered and therefore an exception to the rule, but Spinning and Weaving Companies are Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per share lower all round, and Press Companies in most instances are also lower. Mazagon Land Co. shares have declined Rs. 25 and Port Cannings Rs. 10.

Cotton is decidedly quieter to-day, and although not quotably lower, there can be no doubt that dealers are more willing to sell. No transactions are reported either for export or local consumption.

Linseed is in short supply and sellers hold for Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Of Rapeseed there is no stock of any importance and prices may be considered nominal at Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt.

Freights show no quotable change. We are still without a ship on the Liverpool berth, and by Canal the current quotation remain at £1-16-3 to £1-17 6 per ton.

Piece Goods have not altered in the least. Small retail transactions take place from day to day in the Bazaar, but from first hands there is nothing doing and few indents are going forward.

Coals continue very quiet. A sale is reported of a cargo of Scotch Coal per Duncairn, now in harbour, at Rs. 14 per ton alongside.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 21st July, 1877.

Open 1,388½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	86,415	0	0
Merchandize and Cattle	4,41,736	0	0
Telegraph	1,107	0	0
Municipal Trains	437	8	0
Total Rs....	5,30,695	8	0
Corresponding week last year open 1283½ Miles ...Total Rs....	2,09,615	10	0
Increase	3,21,079	14	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The S. S. Vixen, 1,080 tons, Captain O'Keeffe, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Mckenzie, and fifty-four deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 22nd), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Wallis, Mr. Lambert, and eighteen deck passengers.

The s.s. Zante, 1,022 tons, Captain H. P. Shilston, arrived in harbour, on the 26th instant from Liverpool (June 19 h), via Port Said, Suez and the Suez Canal, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyle as passenger, and the following cargo:—519 packages piece goods, 336 kegs nails, 274 bales twist, 256 cases brandy, 223 packages wine, 25,954 bars iron, 1,180 bundles iron sheets, 1,500 bundles iron, hoops, 820 bundles iron, 345 boxes tin plates, 102 packages porter, 461 bundles hoops, 17 cases paint, 10 cases varnish, 1,798 slabs spelter, 200 cases soap, 100 barrels green copperas, 100 kegs lead, 500 barrels alum, 26 packages lead, 1,092 bundles iron sheets, 85 bundles, iron pans, 240 bundles sheet iron, 64 barrels wire, and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

The Anchor Line s. s. Ilita, 1,451 tons, Captain J Donaldson, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Glasgow (June 23rd), via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Capt Welch, Mrs. A M Bailey and four servants. She brought the following cargo:—3 packages paddy, 1,095 cases piece goods, 190 cases copper, 1,492 packages piece goods, 690 bales twist, 410 packages beer, 448 packages iron plates, 1,066 bars iron, 250 bundles iron, 1,184 bundles nail rod iron, 200 packages iron sheets, 30 packages bolts, 45 packages wine and spirit, 83 packages wine, 10,000 bricks, 15 cases turpentine, 48 packages paint and colour, 50 cases oil, 26 cases sundries, 50 cases currants, 50 casks tallow, and some other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Zante (s)	Shilston	Liverpool, June 19.
	Ilalia (s)	Donaldson	Glasgow, June 23.
27	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Australia (s)	Murray	Southampton.
	Vixen (s)	Okeeffee	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ellis, to Liverpool.
Steamer Zante, to Liverpool and Carwar.
Ship Cashmere, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 23 Merkara (s) ...Ballantine ...Calcutta, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

July. 25 Lizzie (s) ....
Chyebassa (s) ....
Dryad ....
Mangalore ....
Linguist ....
Rogbadara ....

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is the list of passengers per P and O s s Nepaul, which sailed on the 24th inst.
For Madras—Mr E E Warner, Mr E Morriss, and Mr Jas Henderson.
For Bombay—Mr T J Dumdyne.
For Venice—Captain G Brehm, and Colonel A D Vanrenen.
For So thamp on—Mr J F Hewitt, Mrs J H Atkinson and 3 children, Mr and Mrs T W Grant and child, Mr J B Wooley, Mr David Turnbull, Mr E Cross, Mrs Geo Ephraims, Mr E P Burke, Mr J Ackroyd, Mrs E M Pimlow and Mrs Crombie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 27.

From London.

Marlborough—35 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co; 35 cases provision and 10 cases cheese, Shaik Alladin Noordin; 25 drums linseed, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee: 91 cases oilman-store, Bawoodbhoy Abdoolhoosein.
Cheops s—15 drums linseed oil and 10 drums turpentine, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee; 38 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Esmuljee; 26 casks tin, Cuttier, Palmer and Co; 2 cases hardware, Abdoolally Jawoodkhan; 12 cases toys, Ebhoy Tyebally.
Xanthe s—80 cases brandy, Cuttier, Palmer and Co.
Pushawar s—1 qr cask sherry, Rice and Co.

From Genoa.

Asmiria s—52 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee.

From Bordeaux.

Asmiria s—21 cases wine, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 8 packages claret. W Nicol and Co; 50 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 27.

For Liverpool.

Thibet s—25 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For London.

British Princess—1,938 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

For Calais.

Anne Royden—6 000 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Europa—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Asmiria s—2 bales woollen carpets, C Scrondona.

For Dunkirk.

Cashmere—15,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Rotterdam.

Glandinorwig—750 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Hongkong.

Lombardy s—100 bales cotton, Tarachund Manockchund; 20 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jon Mahomed; 75 bales twist, David Samoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—July 28.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

For investigation under Sec. 370 of Act VIII of 1859.

182-76—In person—Mahomedkhan Atashkhan and another vs Abdool Satar Hajee M and others—Crawford and Bovey—Mahomedkhan Atashkhan—Petitioner.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

161-76—Tyabjee and Synat—Veerbhoocandass Nasurdass vs Luckmedass Khimjee and another—Jeffers on and P.
392-74—M M Mun-he—Gumput Pandoorng vs Adurjee Dadabhoy and others J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,) Long Causes.

660-76—In person—R E Sanker vs Nenbai—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Hoba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Rus-ool and others—Khunderao Morajee.
36-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlaxver Sunkoolgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Churumlall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursinglall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.) After Appeal.

Long Causes.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, Hand L—Part Heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.) Long Causes.

415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Dewaibai, widow vs Vullubhram Hemchand and another—Shapoorjee and Thanewalas.
332-75—Crawford and Bovey—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne
472-76—Jeffreson and Payne—William Nassan Lees vs Mathias Mull and others—Macfarlane and G.
90-76—Mr Turner—Ashabai and others vs Mapla Chowakara R &c.—Balkrishna and B and Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 22.

Little, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Rangoon.

July 25.

Sutton, Lieut, Bombay Ord Dept, on duty, from Aden.

July 26.

Smith, Lieut, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Baillie, Major, Bombay Queens, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—July 27.

Russell, Col, Bengal R A, on furlough, to England.
Playfair, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
May, Lieut, Bengal R A, on sick leave, to England.
Mahon, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to England.
Knocker, Col, Madras 40th Regt N I, on fur ough, to England.
Vivian, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Baillie, Major, Bom ay Queens, on sick leave to England.
Little, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to E gland.
Davy, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, to England.
Playfair, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Arnott, Surg. Bombay 2nd Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Jogapore.
Sutton, Lieut, Bombay Ord Dept, on duty, to Poona.

CALENDAR.—JULY—AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter ..... 2nd, 3h. 12·0m. p. m.
New Moon ..... 9th, 10h. 8·3m. a. m.
First Quarter ..... 16·h, 3h. 19·2m. a. m.
Full Moon ..... 24th, 4h. 1·9m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 28	.....	5 37	6 36	{ 0 44 m 1 17 a	6 49 m 7 29 a
Sun. 29	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 37	6 35	{ 1 18 m 1 42 a	7 19 m 7 57 a
Mon. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	{ 1 53 m 2 18 a	7 53 m 8 31 a
Tues. 31	English Mail Expected	5 38	6 35	{ 2 34 m 2 59 a	8 30 m 9 24 a
August.					
Wed. 1	Lammas Day.....	5 38	6 34	{ 3 19 m 3 19 a	9 9 m 9 42 a
Th. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 4 10 m 3 43 a	9 58 m 10 29 a
Fri. 3	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 5 24 m 4 22 a	10 58 m 11 31 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—July 23rd, at Surat, the wife of F. C. Barker, M. D., Acting Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
SYMONS—July 27th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J Littleton Symons, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—July 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. C. Ball, of a son.
BIRCH—July 19th, at Hazarebaugh, the wife of E. A. Birch, Esq., F. R. C. S., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
MARTIN—July 8th, at Hattypooty, Assam, the wife of R. F. Martin, of a daughter.
MARAE—July 19th, at Chuprah, the wife of John MacRae, of a daughter.
WAKEFIELD—July 20th, at Sirsa, Punjab, the wife of G. E. Wakefield, Deputy Commissioner of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS—July 21st, at Jullundur, of typhoid fever, Lieut G. E. Chambers, 81st Regiment.
WELL—July 23rd, at Chinsurah, Bertie, eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wells, aged 2 years and 8 months, of acute dysentery.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

We wish Lord Derby would cease writing atrocity despatches. He wrote a good many to the Turks last year, who treated them with sublime indifference, and now he has begun writing them to the Russians, for all the world as if he were a sentimental philosopher bound to moralize on everything animate or inanimate, from a live Sultan down to a dead donkey or a broomstick, and not the Foreign Minister of a great Empire, which would never have been created or preserved if certain energetic Englishmen had scrupled to commit a good many atrocities. The British Government seems to be not unwilling to out-do Mr. Gladstone in his own line, and to base the foreign policy of the country on the abhorrence which sensational accounts of acts of deliberate and detestable cruelty excite among English readers of newspapers, rather than on an enlightened appreciation of the real interests of England. Such a hypocritical mode of conducting public affairs must surely end in national disaster. If it is intended to send English troops to Constantinople, they will go there to save the Turkish capital from falling into Russian hands and for no other purpose; and it is a dishonest and contemptible policy which seeks to assign the sufferings of the poor Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria as a pretence to justify English intervention. It was plain from the beginning that the war must assume "a fanatical and vindictive character." Both Czar and Sultan proclaimed a holy war; and, while the Turks on their side knew they would have to fight for their national existence, the Russians, on the other hand, were excited by the hope of exterminating the enemies of the Christian faith in Bulgaria and Roumelia. Moreover, since the Russians crossed the Danube, they have not had merely the recollection of last year's massacres in Bulgaria to move them to frenzy A correspondent of the *Daily News*, whose account of the passage of the Danube at Ibraila we print elsewhere, mentions an incident which shows the savage spirit displayed in the earliest skirmishes of the war. In the encounter at Matchin, he says:—"The dar- "ing Turkish horsemen, who seem to "have been Circassians, fought like tigers. "They succeeded in isolating and surrounding an "advanced detachment of some fifteen or twenty "Russians, and cutting them off to the last man, "and in spite of a fire that was poured in upon "them, and which caused them very severe "losses, they got down from their horses in "order to mutilate the dead by cutting off their "noses and ears and hacking the bodies into as "many pieces as they possibly could." Such outrages would naturally provoke reprisals, but it is probable that the Russian troops from the outset were determined to show no mercy to the Mussulman oppressors of their brethren in the faith; and the ferocious glee with which the Bulgarian Christians seem to have hailed the exodus of the Turks from Sistova and other stations and the entrance of the Russians must have inflamed the passions of the soldiery, and stimulated them to copy this evil example and to commit the outrages which have excited the attention of Europe. The special correspondent of the *Daily News* who entered Sistova with the Russian troops, Mr. Archibald Forbes, says:—"Between the period of the flight of the "Turks and the entry of the Russian troops the "Bulgarians sacked and wrecked the Turkish "houses without a single exception. The pillage "and destruction are as sweeping and universal "as if the place had been sacked by a victorious "army after storming. There is not a whole "pane of glass in the window of any Turkish "house in all Sistova. The wrecked interiors "present an indescribable chaos of destruction. "Cupboards are smashed, floors torn up, shelves "torn down stoves broken, in search of secreted "money. The floors are strewn with mis "cellaneous *débris* and torn books printed in "curious characters. Judging from the num- "ber of these in the better houses, the wealthier "Turks of Sistova seem to have been a "reading people. The furniture was "broken in sheer wantonness, and the "plaster shattered. The divans were broken "up; in fine, the ruin is thorough and "universal so far as the interiors of the houses "are concerned. Nor has the destruction been "confined to the habitations. There are eight "mosques in Sistova, and all are wrecked. "Their interiors are scenes of indescribable "destruction. The very railings are broken into "small pieces as if in the keen zest and gloating "enjoyment of laying waste. But they have not "been defiled in the foul manner I have seen the "Christian churches in Servia defiled by Turkish "invaders. The few Turkish shops and stores in "Sistova have been pillaged of everything "valuable, and the fixtures of the interiors "have been smashed into fragments and splinters. "Nothing Turkish in the place has escaped wreck, "and the aspect of uninjured dwellings inter- "mingled with others reduced to the extremity "of dilapidation, is strange and significant." Mr. Forbes distinctly exculpates the soldiery from having had any share in this work of destruction; but it is obvious that they could not long resist being carried away by the frantic and unsparing animosity of men of their own blood and faith, suddenly set free from a cruel yoke and allowed to wreak on their oppressors the hoarded vengeance of many generations. When it is also considered that Turks and Russians are utter barbarians, and that the veneer of civilization which the men of greatest culture amongst them put on is exceedingly thin, one cannot be astonished that they do not carry on war in a chivalrous or humane fashion. It is well that Mr. Gladstone and his admirers should be rebuked for their philo-Russian folly by having Russian atrocities as horrible as any committed by the Turks brandished in their faces; but we have no wish to see the foreign policy of England based on a sentiment of disgust at horrors which all men of sense knew long ago would be the inevitable result of a war between Turkey and Russia.

Yesterday at the Police Court, not a very dignified place for a political martyr to figure in, Mr. Geary was released, through the generosity of the solicitors he had assailed, from the necessity of appearing at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The narrow escape he has had ought to be a lesson to him to control henceforth the unfortunate promptings of what appears to be a morose, suspicious, and vindictive temper. Misled by base insinuations, he appears to have persuaded himself that he ought to regard the Chairman of the Town Council, who happens also to be a journalist, as his bitter and unscrupulous personal enemy, who would use any means, even to the suborning of quiet and respectable solicitors, to defraud Mr. Geary of the fruits of his praiseworthy ambition to become a member of the Town Council of Bombay. The real state of the case, as regards the raising of the question which has raised so much heart-burning, is this. The Chairman of the Town Council had his attention drawn officially to a proposal on Mr. Geary's part to get other names than his own substituted in the printing contract with the Municipality, in order that he himself might become qualified to be a candidate for the Town Council—the Act plainly laying it down that no contractor with the Municipality can sit either in the Town Council or the Corporation. This seemed to the Chairman a palpable attempt to evade the law, and had such an application been made by any one but a rival journalist he would have expressed in very strong terms his opinion of the character of the application. Was he, because Mr. Geary happened to be a journalist, to say nothing and allow what most persons would consider to be an underhand proceeding to be perpetrated with impunity? The Chairman did not think so. When the case first came before the Town Council, no reason was assigned by Mr. Geary to account for his desire to substitute other names for his own, and several native members of the Council had evidently come prepared at all hazards to support his demand. In the discussion that arose Colonel Hancock suggested that the opinion of the law officers should be taken on the point whether it would be legal to make the alteration desired by Mr. Geary. This was in accord with the general feeling of the Council, and a resolution to that effect was actually passed. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote afterwards suggested that it would be only fair to ask Mr. Geary what his reasons were for making this application before they submitted the case to the law officers, and it was then agreed that the Secretary to the Town Council, Mr. Barrow, should first write a letter to Mr. Geary and ask for the explanation, and then refer the matter to the law officers. In the report of the proceedings Mr. Raghunath is represented to have remarked that the case should be referred, if necessary, to the law officers, but our recollection is that the majority of the Council would have required the opinion of the law officers in any case, and they had, in fact, as we have already stated, passed a resolution to that effect. The Secretary wrote to Mr. Geary, and got a reply on the day on which there happened to be a meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Barrow mentioned to the Chairman of the Town Council that he had got this reply without even showing him Mr. Geary's letter, and said, "I suppose I had now better get the "opinion of the solicitors," to which the Chairman replied, "Yes; I think so." This is the "plain unvarnished tale" of the whole share the Chairman of the Town Council had in the business. The opinion of the solicitors was obtained, and the whole question came on for discussion at the next meeting of the Council. At that meeting some of the members, who, it appears, were pledged to support Mr. Geary in his application, objected in the strongest terms to the course that had been taken in getting the opinion of the law officers. The majority of the Council, however, sustained the Chairman's action, and decided that the opinion of the law officers should be read, that opinion being antagonistic to Mr. Geary's proposal. Now, the question has been raised, whether the Chairman was justified in instructing the Secretary to consult the solicitors without having previously referred the matter to the Town Council. It appears to us that the Chairman, being charged with the conduct of the business of the Town Council meetings, ought to be allowed discretion to determine whether, in regard to any particular item of business, it is necessary to take the opinion of the law officers or not. No doubt, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and one or two other members of the Town Council think otherwise, and as the report of what they say appears in the newspapers, whereas the opinions of the majority on the other side who say nothing do not, the public who read Municipal reports carelessly may imagine that Mr. Nowrojee's views in this matter were those of the whole Town Council. But, in point of fact, the majority of the Council entirely approved of what the Chairman had done, and would no doubt in any similar case consider that the Chairman had used a proper discretion in saving the time of the Council by obtaining beforehand legal opinions on cases which could not possibly be decided without these opinions. It is quite possible that several members of the Town Council may have been prepared to vote upon such a question as Mr. Geary's application without consulting the lawyers at all, but that was not the feeling of the majority, and it could therefore hardly be expected that the Chairman, at all events, who was placed in the invidious position of having to decide on the claim of a gentleman who chooses to consider himself always in opposition to him as a journalist, would take upon himself the responsibility of voting upon such a question without having the independent opinion of solicitors to guide him. This was the feeling of most of the other members, and it may be asserted with out fear of contradiction that, if the opinion of the solicitors had not been obtained before that meeting, the only result would have been to postpone the discussion of the question for another week until the opinion of the solicitors to the Municipality had been obtained. Nevertheless, it was desirable to fill up Dr. Cook's place in the Council at once. Surely, then, the Chairman was justified in preventing this waste of time. At all events, he would certainly act so again in a similar emergency, and he did do so in fact in his own case the other day. He would not have the slightest doubt that he would be supported by the votes of the majority of his colleagues in taking so sensible a course.

The extraordinary thing about the whole affair is that any honourable man, aspiring to a seat in the Town Council, should have the slightest hesitation to submit his claims for qualification to the solicitors of the Municipality. One would have thought that the first impulse of such a man would be to ascertain, whenever a doubt was cast upon his eligibility, whether he was legally and morally qualified to hold the position to which he aspired. Mr. Geary appears to have thought otherwise. He assumed that the Chairman only opposed his election out of private malice, and he chose to associate with the Chairman, in the exercise of that private malice the solicitors to the Corporation. Why he did not go further, and include in his slanders the majority of the Town Council who also rejected his claim, we cannot understand. He has now been compelled to withdraw, however ungraciously, the aspersions which he cast upon these solicitors, and we repeat that the fact ought to be a lesson to Mr Geary to moderate in future the rancour of his tongue, and not to imagine that everybody who opposes him is necessarily actuated by unworthy and dishonourable motives. Mr. Geary seems to be fond of posing as a martyr before his native admirers, and imagining that the whole European community of Bombay is in a conspiracy to snub and oppress him, but if he only looked at home, and examined his own actions and writings dispassionately, he could scarcely fail to come to the conclusion that there must be some curious twist in his own moral and mental characteristics, when, after an absence of three months in the Neilgherries, where he ought to have recruited mind and body, he has only to come back to Bombay and write two articles in his paper in order to find himself brought before the Chief Magistrate of the Police Court, on a charge of defamation. Had the article in which he libelled the solicitors been written in the public interest we might have had some feeling of pity for him; but the only interest he could hope to serve in the matter was his own, and therefore his punishment was well deserved.

DISTURBANCE AT QUETTA—LIEUT. HEWSON MURDERED.

An unfortunate disturbance was reported on Thursday by telegram from Quetta. An *emeute* broke out, from some cause as yet unknown, among the Pathan coolies employed on our works, who murdered Lieutenant Hewson before assistance could be rendered. The ringleaders were at once seized, and a strict investigation into the causes of the disturbance is being held. No political significance whatever is attached to the disturbance, as it was entirely confined to our own coolies, and suppressed without difficulty. As a precautionary measure a part of the force subsequently occupied the Quetta fort, but a further telegram yesterday reports everything perfectly quiet, and the investigation proceeding satisfactorily. It is being conducted by the Vakil and the Naib Dewan of the Khan of Khelat, together with three of the chief Sirdars. It is believed that the outrage was committed in revenge for some trifling punishment inflicted on the headmen of a neighbouring village.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 6.

Still nothing has been done with reference to the Eastern war. I am sorry to have to confess—often that public opinion is being lulled more and more into a position of false security by the mendacious reports which are allowed free circulation as to Turkish victories and Russian repulses. "You see that there is no hurry. The Turkish nut is not so easily cracked. The Russians have got more than they bargained for." Such are the phrases that constantly grate against one's ears. Were they true, they would indeed be welcome, but they are almost, without exception, devoid of foundation. The correspondent of a daily paper telegraphs from Sohumla that the telegraph wires have all been cut by the malicious Bulgarians, and then goes on to give the narrative of a Russian defeat "yesterday," at a place 180 miles away, unconnected by railway, or any high road! On the faith of this the paper in question founds a leading article on Turkish prowess. The next day the entire affair turns out illusory, and now we hear that the Russians have established themselves at Tirnova. Thence General Skobeleff, the younger, will probably lead his Cossacks over the Lovatz Pass, and, with little or no opposition, seize the Constantinople railway at Tatar Bazardjik, turning the Ottoman flank, threatening their rear, and constraining them to abandon the Balkan defiles as the only hope of making a stand at Adrianople or preserving the capital. Whatever one's dislike to the Russians, it is impossible not to admire the skill with which they turn all information to account. They are content to suffer the reports concerning their own condition to circulate through Europe, to read of their defeat and slaughter, well knowing that by such means they will best stifle preparation and attain the accomplishment of their nefarious ends. Albeit, in Asia the double-headed eagle is making less progress. The troops of Mukhtar Pasha, aroused to fury by their continuous defeats, have made a desperate resistance to the undoubted discomfiture of General Loris Melikoff.

The Bulgarians have now shown themselves in their true colours. At Sistova they not only killed many innocent Turks flying before the enemy's fire, but rifled their houses and burnt them to the ground. That they hail the Russian invasion with enthusiasm is not certainly surprising after the agitation which has been promoted among them by Muscovite agents, and the fine promises of future greatness and liberty. Promises, indeed! A promise from a Russian is not worth the breath which utters it. Once again, I repeat, if we are anxious to preserve Turkey in Europe from becoming a dependency of the autocratic sceptre of the Emperor of Russia, we must move without delay, or no other task will be before us; but the difficulty is now impossible of expelling them from Constantinople.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." For the Army Promotion and Retirement Warrant officers innumerable have hoped against hope. Its non-issue has caused a terrible block in regimental advancement. Nobody would send in papers until it was certain that he would not be able to do so with greater advantage after the issue of the warrant. I had thought that it would not be laid before Parliament this session. But Sir Stafford Northcote said on Monday night that there was yet a possibility of its being done. He said: "It is true that the draft warrant was sent into the Treasury some considerable time ago, and that it has been under careful consideration, but it is a matter that involves a good deal of expense, not so much at the present moment perhaps as in future years, and therefore it is the duty of the Treasury very carefully to examine the proposals. That has been done without any unnecessary delay, and we hope before very long to come to an agreement with my right hon. friend, and in time for the warrant to be laid before Parliament ere the loose of the session." This is a satisfactory statement, and with it the service must rest content. But at the same time it may be well to point out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave no positive undertaking that "the coming to an agreement with my right hon. friend" savours of much discussion between the Treasury and the War Office, which may be indefinitely prolonged, and that a thousand and one things may occur—may are likely to occur—which may frustrate even the good intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

The Secretary of the Commission which elaborated the scheme, Mr. Digby Pigott, is now for ever removed from employment wherein he was pre-eminently distinguished, by his appointment to the lucrative office of Director of H. M.'s Stationery Office. He is not less fortunate than Captain the Hon. George Patrick Hyde Villiers, of the Grenadiers. This officer only joined the service in 1867; in 1870 he bought his Lieutenantcy with its titular company. For three years he enjoyed the comparative sinecure of Musketry Instructor, then became A. D. C. to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, subsequently went through the Staff College, in January last got appointed to Lord Lyson's household, and now returns to Europe as Military Attaché at Berlin.

The Aldershot Army Corps is doing good service. The weather has been much more favourable for manœuvre, and although the wind has carried the Long Valley dust here, there, and everywhere, it has not been oppressively hot. The Duke went down on Monday to put the cavalry through a series of brilliant movements. It is stated that on Tuesday the entire force is to be reviewed by the Queen on Chobham Ridges, whither it will march on Monday. Many will remember the famous review which took place on the same site twenty-three years ago. History repeats itself, say moralists, and it is not impossible that the review next week may be a prelude to one of those theatrical coups of which Lord Beaconsfield, and not only he but all the great statesmen are so fond. The bivouacking which was in contemplation for to-day has been abandoned. There was certainly no use in exposing the troops needlessly. Although the Prussians bivouack whenever anything is to be gained by such a course, it must be remembered that they never miss an opportunity of putting the men into billets, and it is only on very rare occasions that they are ever left without a roof of some sort over their heads. A great improvement has now taken place in our medical preparations for the field. For years we have been behind every country, but at length reform has stepped in, and provision is made no less for the surgical care of the wounded, than for their conveyance from the field by men whose special duty it is, and who are properly trained for the discharge of their important functions. Bearer companies have been formed. They will be under the exclusive control of the Medical Department. One will be attached to each division of infantry, and the cavalry and artillery of an army corps will divide a fourth. Each company consists of—

8 Surgeons.	11 Servants.
1 Captain of Orderlies.	47 Driv rs.
1 Lieutenants.	109 Horses.
1 Sergeant Major.	2 Surgery wagons.
18 Sergeants.	2 Baggage wagons.
10 Corporals.	2 Water carts.
110 Bearers.	10 Ambulances.

The practical working of this excellent organization, for which we may all feel grateful, is thus described in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

Let us suppose a division to be engaged in action. The bearer column, with its freight of carriages, marches in rear of the division. As soon as the action becomes evident, the surgeon-major in charge decides upon the best and most sheltered place in rear of the actual fight at which to establish his dressing stations. He selects, if possible, a place beside a good road for the sake of convenience of transport. His operating tents are pitched, the surgical equipment is unpacked from the wagons, food is at once prepared for the surgeons all know their special duties; these are especially selected to operate; these to assist, these to attend to slightly wounded or severely wounded, but not in need of operation. Meanwhile the spare stretchers from the ambulance wagons have been carried on to the field, four bearers accompanying each stretcher, of whom one carries a haversack containing stimulants and dressings, while all carry water. The officers of orderlies superintend the work of the bearers, one or two on the field, one at the dressing station. They go and come bringing in wounded; who, as fast as possible, are dressed and sent off to the field hospitals in rear in the ambulance wagons, each of which can carry two men lying down and four sitting. If the action is very severe, word will have to be sent back that the second line of ambulance wagons is required to come up and assist, for the field hospitals will probably be established four or five miles in rear; but the roads will have to be kept clear for the movement of troops, and it is doubtful if the second line of ambulance wagons will get to work till after the fight is over.

Through the long day and through the night the work goes on. The bearers search the field with lanterns, the work of relief is continued under the lantern's light in the operating tents. It is hard work, but most exhilarating; and it is organised work, so that all move harmoniously. Simple enough it seems to organise such a system, on which so much depends for poor Private Atkins, and for the sake of humanity, how much to be wished it did not exist the very elements of such an organisation in our army; and it seems as though utter ignorance as to the needs of wounded men must have prevailed when the tables of 1875 were prepared. Yet we know it was not so. There were men always striving to break through slothful and routine, and arrive at practical results. Such were Surgeon-General Longmore, Surgeon Sandford Moore, Surgeon-Major M'Nally. An impetus seems to have been given to reform by the recent Army Medical Commission sent to the Exhibition at Brussels last August, consisting of Surgeon General Longmore, K.C.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Henry

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, JULY 27.

The Amir has recently issued six hundred rifles to the Afridees of the Khyber Pass. A large number of horses sent by the Governor of Turkistan have been drafted into the Artillery and Cavalry. Orders have been sent to the Governor of Herat to despatch at once the new levies to join the troops at Candahar. Atacolla Khan, who had been sent on a mission to the Russian Governor General, is now on his way back from Tashkend with despatches from that official. The Amir appears pleased and in great spirits.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, JULY 27.

The Legislative Council yesterday passed the Bombay City Abkari Bill through the second and third reading, as it is desired to bring it into operation by the 1st of August.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Russian Landwehr and the reserves of the Russian army have been called out for military service.

THE RUSSIAN ATROCITIES. FEARS OF REPRISALS.

Latest accounts state that the war is now assuming a fanatic and vindictive character.

Despatches received from Mr. Layard and all the foreign Consuls confirm the atrocities committed by the Russians on the Mahomedan population of Bulgaria.

Said Pasha, the Sultan's Chief Secretary, has informed Mr. Layard that if the Russians persist in their cruelties the Sultan will not be responsible if bloody reprisals on the Christians follow.

The Porte contends that the Czar has proclaimed a religious war.

A despatch has been sent by Lord Derby to Lord A. Loftus at Saint Petersburg, in which he recounts the atrocities of the Russians, and expresses his fears that a terrible vengeance will follow.

DISMISSAL OF THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has been dismissed and will be succeeded by Cara Effendi.

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The situation in America is improving, the strike on the Erie Railway having ended. A serious riot has taken place at Chicago when the military were called out and fired upon the people, killing and wounding 150.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

There is an agitation in San Francisco against the Chinese, and a vigilance committee has been formed.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons last night, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in answer to a question, said the Marquis of Salisbury had not yet answered the despatch from the Government of India, dated 23rd March, relative to Khelat.

DEFEAT OF SULEIMAN PACHA.

LONDON, JULY 27. 3-40 P. M.

Advices have just been received that the force under the command of Suleiman Pacha has been defeated at Karabunar with a loss of ten guns, and that it is now retreating to Adrianople.

The Russians have arrived at Jamboli.

The second Russian Army Corps has invested Silistria.

THE AMERICAN HARVEST.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The American harvest prospects are favorable. The crop is estimated at 325,000,000 bushels, which is 50,000,000 more than last year. 100,000,000 is available for export.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Agra, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

The same Company's Steamer Java, home ward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, JULY 26, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sales 8,000.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India 1-8 13-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 83½

4½ per cent. do. 83½

5½ per cent. do. 88½

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅜

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..... 107½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..£12 500,000..... Dec £700,000

Bills Discounted ..£18 200 000..... .....

Bullion ....£27,000,000..... Dec £600 000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 47 per cent.

Arrival—Discoverer.

Departure—Zalu.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 27.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 27, 9-30 A.M.

Mail Steamer Peshawur, from Bom arrived.

GALLE, JUL. 28, 10 56 A.M.

H. M.'s Vestal sailed for Trincomalee yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 27.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-35 P.M.—Weather showery, wind W., ther. max. 78, min. 74, bar. 29·85. W. C. 74, Fall of rain, 68 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather heavy, wind N. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 29 99. Fall of rain 30 cents.

MANGALORE 7-40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., S. S., S. W. Fall of rain 1 inch 12 cents.

TUTICO RUN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W, ther. 96, bar. 29·82.

VINGORLA, 6 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. light, ther. 89.

RAIN REPORTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

JULY 26.—Bombay no rain, nor in Sind or Guzerat; good fall of two and half inches at Sholapore. None in N.-W. Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Mysore, and Madras, except slight showers in Madras city. Showers have fallen in Mysore, but not sufficient materially to improve prospects. Bengal reports good fall of rain in Sarun, and showers in Gya, but no proper rains yet in Shahabad or Patna districts.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	.....	ls. 8 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight		...ls. 9 3-16d. "
Credits, 3	" "	...ls. 9 5-32d. "
Documents, 3	" "	...ls. 9 7-32d. "

WE are glad to learn from a telegram which reached Bombay yesterday, that rain was again falling at Oomrawuttee, and is stated to be "a steady fall and general."

NEWS was received in Poona by telegram on Wednesday night announcing the death in England of Colonel Haggard, R. A., lately in charge of the Powder Works at Kirkee, who had only lately gone to England. Poona has thus lately lost two of the most distinguished members of her military circle—Colonel Haggard and Colonel Taylor, lately in command of H. M.'s 5th Regiment N. I.

WE see it is stated that rice is so scarce in Coorg, that, on the 20th instant, a telegram was received at Cannanore requesting the Commissariat Department at that station to forward immediately, by elephants and camels, 200 tons of rice for the use of the 28th N. I. at Mercara, and that the first batch of provisions was despatched accordingly the following day, the remainder to follow so soon as carriage is available.

THE news from the coffee estates on the Wynaad side is very discouraging. In many parts there are scarcely any berries on the trees, the result of there having been no rain at blossom time. Where the berry has been produced, the absence of rain now, and the frightful heat of the weather, are withering the young coffee in a very sad manner. The only district that presents an average good prospect is Nellacotta.

THE following is from a private letter, dated Pondicherry 15th July :—"The famine is getting severer daily, numbers dying from starvation. We are obliged to keep our gates locked all day on account of the frequency of thefts, as the thieves, who are the famine stricken, will walk away with anything and everything that comes in their way. No rain, no cultivation all over the country. Hyderabad is much worse; rice is selling at 3½ seers, and *choolum*, a grain the poor live on, 4 seers. It costs fifty rupees to feed a single charger."

THE Lahore paper says, "that there is some difficulty in obtaining officers from the Bombay Staff Corps, for Political work in that Presidency, and that there is such a want of officers that they cannot be spared from the regiments. This strikes hard on those who wish to enter the Political service, and who have very possibly joined the Staff Corps simply as a stepping stone to political employ. It is said, however, that a large batch of young officers are coming out shortly to join the Staff Corps direct. Lieutenant Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, has been offered and accepted a Political appointment in the Bombay Presidency. He has recently passed the High Proficiency examination in Persian.

THE Lahore Paper says, that orders from Simla have been received at the Ferozepore Arsenal, for the preparation and equipment, for immediate service, of a siege train.

COLONEL DUNCAN, Resident at Mandalay, has notified his intention of taking furlough shortly, preparatory to retiring from the service, and it is rumoured that Major Street will go to Mandalay as British Resident.

A TELEGRAM from Simla to the *Pioneer* says that the Portuguese Envoy returns to Lisbon immediately. This would seem to indicate that the negotiations which were entered upon for the purpose of settling the terms of a new treaty of commerce with Goa, have fallen through—which seems also probable from the silence that has been so long maintained upon the progress of these negotiations.

WE see it stated that Mr. Justice Macpherson will retire from the Calcutta Bench in October, and that another Judge, Mr. Markby, intends to retire in March next.

CAPTAIN C. D. STRAKER, R. A., the present Commissary of Ordnance, Bangalore, has been transferred to Rangoon. Being kind-hearted, benevolent, and considerate, he is one of the most popular Commissaries in the Service. Captain Straker succeeds Major Lockhart at Rangoon, who has resigned the Ordnance Department owing to his state of health. Deputy Assistant Commissary Costello arrived in Bangalore on Saturday morning, and took charge of the Arsenal from Captain Straker.

MR. WEBB, the Superintendent of Punchgunny, has, we learn, tendered his resignation to Government. In view of the increasing work of the station, and the wholly inadequate salary of the post, there will be difficulty experienced in replacing this officer. Mr. Webb's efforts to please the residents have not given general satisfaction, but we very much fear that where Mr. Webb has failed nobody else will succeed. Hill visitors, with impaired digestion, notoriously suffer from impaired tempers, as we can testify; hence bad mutton and cloudy weather are offences charged against the authorities of hill stations. Mr. Webb has succeded in doing more for Punchgunny than was ever done before, as Government and the Collector of Sattara have certified. As a Sanitary Officer his great ability is well known, and we hope soon to see his talents utilized in some station where the resident population enjoy good digestion and sound repose, in consequence of a free indulgence in healthy occupation.

MEDICAL officers with British troops are, we hear, says the *Pioneer*, to be granted military authority over army hospital subordinates employed in garrison, field, or general hospitals. It is understood, moreover, that steps will be taken, next cold season, to consolidate, as far as possible, the hospitals of the British troops in Indian cantonments. By the existing system of separate hospitals entirely distinct from each other in administration, equipment and *personnel*, efficiency is much shaken, and India put to unnecessary expense. In these pinching times it is strange the reform should not have been carried out sooner. In the item of drugs alone a very pretty sum might be annually saved by establishing one central dispensary in each garrison.

THE death of Dr James White, who was for some time Civil Surgeon of Mergui, is announced. After his retirement from Government service, he entered on private practice in Rangoon where he died.

THE official report from Aden, dated the 18th inst., says that there is no news of any importance from the interior nor from Jeddah.

THE State *metre*-gauge lines are costing, according to Mr. Danvers, £6000 to £6,500 a mile. The public have reason, we think (*Statesman*), to be dissatisfied with this disclosure. It seems preposterous that a line like the Rajpootana line, on which there have been no engineering difficulties we believe whatever, should have cost Rs. 60,000 a mile. The South Indian, it is said, will cost Rs. 65,000. The original estimate for these narrow gauge lines was Rs 30,000, and the public would certainly like to see how it is that the estimates have been doubled. We have heard much, at intervals, of the reckless expenditure upon English stores for these lines, made through the India Office. We cannot tell whether the complaints are well-founded or not, but we know the scandalous jobbery there has been at times in this direction. If we ask any railway storekeeper in the country to give us his experience on this matter, we know that he will do it at the risk of his appointment; and as we cannot ask him to sacrifice himself for the public, we have to forbear.

THE *Khasim-ool-Akbar*, an influential Hindustani newspaper published weekly at Bangalore and the chief organ of the Mahomedan community in the Mysore Province, has in its last issue a long congratulatory address eulogizing the 9th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry (now at Cannanore) for having subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the Turkish Sick and Wounded Fund, and holding it up as an example to other native regiments and to Musaulmans in general. If it be true, says the *Madras Times*, that this corps—one of the best behaved and most distinguished in the coast army—has subscribed so large a sum or anything like it, the fact is very significant of the feeling of our native army. People's feelings and sympathies must be strong indeed before they put their hands in their breeches' pockets to such an extent as above recorded, and in this instance the act is still more remarkable when one reflects how poor a body a native regiment is.

THE first case of an appeal to the High Court Madras, under the new Presidency Magistrates' Act came before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Kindersley, on Wednesday, when their Lordships, in quashing the conviction of Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, the Egmore Magistrate, passed some severe strictures on the slip-shod way in which the evidence in the case under their consideration was taken by the Presidency Magistrate. It appeared that a theft had been committed about a year ago by three persons, two of whom were tried soon after and convicted by Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, who sentenced them to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment. The third party could not be found till lately, when he was brought before the same Magistrate and tried. On his trial the Magistrate simply called the witnesses who had been examined on the previous trial, read over their depositions, and asked them if the statements therein were true, and on this evidence he convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. It was against this conviction that the appeal was preferred, and their Lordships quashed the conviction as being illegal, but directed the prisoner to be retried.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to a Calcutta paper :—"If Bhagalpur is poor in other incidents, it is rich in judicial vagaries. A short time ago one of your correspondents told your readers that a certain judicial functionary of this place showed a great preference for bare heads. His maxim was justice abhors caps. This time it is the turn for native shoes. Another more erudite officer issued, only the other day, an edict that the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Temple of Justice is not to be polluted with native shoes of any kind. It was indeed a humiliating sight to see a rich and highly respectable banker of Monghyr forced to come into the court room to give evidence without his shoes on. It is a wonder he did not profit by the example of his brother banker, who cleverly baulked the officer by exchanging his gomasta's patent leather shoes for his own 'clouted shoon.' One does not quite know where to search for the reason or authority of the order. Is it in the new Civil Procedure Code, or in one of the proposed codifications of Mr. Whitley Stokes? Perhaps the High Court will be able to unravel the knotty juridical principle which underlies this rule of court. All that I can say is, that a suitor must now beware of the thorny path of justice, and take care how he exposes his cloven foot."

THE Maharaja of Balrampore, Sir Deibejai Sing, [K. C. S. I., has taken to himself a youthful partner of his joys and sorrows in the person of a daughter of a *Chatri*—a high caste. His numerous friends, we read, are wishing the old gentleman every happiness, and trust that this alliance of May and December may be productive of all the happiness desired by the venerable bridegroom.

A LETTER from Ceylon says, "On the 17th inst., the three months of grace expired which Dr. Copleston gave Messrs. Cavalier and Peter to make their peace with him. Neither of the latter, as far as I know, has withdrawn anything from the position which was made a cause of offence, and yet up to the present date the ecclesiastical thunders have been unheard, and things remain for the time being unchanged. I am hopeful that wiser counsels have prevailed with the Bishop, and the unseemly spectacle of a dignitary of the church caring more for his own supposed rights than for the welfare of the heathen world around him will not be again repeated. It may be, however, that I am too sanguine, and that ere this letter reaches you the fiat will have gone forth."

THE Tipperah correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash* reports that a Deputy Magistrate, named Bhugwan Chunder Sen, had a narrow escape lately. He was coming home on leave with his family in a boat which was manned by dacoits. It was by a mere accident that one of his servants discovered some arms, at the end of the hold of the boat, which he privately communicated to his master, but not seeing any way for escape, he asked the manjee to take the boat to the shore as he had some business to land; that at the place hard by lived a friend of his to whom he must hand over a letter for home. After much hesitation the manjee *lagawaed* the boat, when one of the servants went straight to the police station and gave information of his Master's perilous situation. The police arrived in force and rescued the Babu, but not without much difficulty. Some of their body were wounded and one is considered to be in a precarious state.

THE Manchester City Council has sanctioned a proposal of the waterworks committee for the purchase of Thirlmere, one of the Cumberland lakes, and the conveyance of water from it to Manchester by an aqueduct one hundred miles long. The works will occupy seven years in execution. The first instalment will cost £1,700,000, for which sum 50,000,000 gallons of water per day will be impounded. In the discussion of the subject it was stated that the picturesque scenery of the Thirlmere district would be no more interfered with than was that of Loch Katrine by the waterworks of Glasgow.

MR. HORNADAY, the American naturalist, has, since he left the Neilgherries, been occupied in collecting on the Annamullies. He speaks highly of the game on the Annamullies, and says that he expects to make on them a large and valuable collection. Mr. Hornaday confines himself principally to the larger animals.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says that "since the 16th of May, Germany has believed in a new war with France." The Germans "have no interest in being involved in such a war; they have all they want—a united Empire, good frontiers, enough fame and honour, and a most peace-loving Emperor." They have nothing to gain from a war, and much to lose. Nor is it necessary for them to attack France even if they have the proof that France is arming against them and wishes to attack them; "for the military arrangements of Germany would enable her to send a sufficient force to her western frontier in forty-eight hours." The real reason why the Germans believe in war is that "they are persuaded the present regime in France has looked forward to the Eastern crisis as a good opportunity for making a war of revenge, and is slowly but surely working in this direction, after having obtained the Pope's sanction. It is well known that the soul of the Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet is the Pope and Ultramontanism; that its policy is an adventurous one, fishing in troubled waters, and striving to take advantage of the complications in the East in order to restore the ancient prestige of France. . . . It is believed that matters will not be ripe for this policy till next year. This, however, does not make us less anxious, for we know, or believe we know, that France is arming. In official circles here it is positively alleged that the fourth field battalions of the 144 French line regiments have just been detached from them and transferred for the present to the garrisons of Paris, Lyons, and the great fortresses, in order—as is expressly provided—to be afterwards collected into forty eigth new line regiments of infantry, with three battalions each. A strengthening of the French cavalry with new regiments is also contemplated. The equipment of the troops with the new Gras rifle is now complete, and the distribution of the new Lohitolle steel guns has made so much progress that by the autumn each of the thirty eight regiments of field artillery will have four batteries of these guns. Finally, those recruits who, on account of bodily infirmity, &c., are unfitted for active military service, are in case of war to be attached to the various auxiliary departments, whereby the French army is with one stroke of the pen increased by 20,000 men. It is also observed that although the Chamber of Deputies at Versailles hesitated to vote the other supplies, it has unanimously voted the supplementary credits demanded by the Minister of War. . . . In a word, we look upon the situation as very serious, and we will soon show that we are on our guard."

BOMBAY.

A BREACH OF THE TRAMWAY BYE-LAWS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a tramway conductor, named Hyderkhan Oosmankhan, was fined Rs. 10 on being convicted of issuing a ticket other than that provided for a journey by the Company's cars.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON'BLE MR. ROGERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, late Member of the Executive Council, left Bombay by the mail steamer. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of the departure.

A VOTER writes to us advocating the ballot in the Municipal elections; "if adopted," he says, "it will protect the voter from a disagreeable surprise in being honoured with personal visits, connected with the election, from persons placed far above them in social position."

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, an Eranee Parsee, named Koodarruck K-usroo, a *sherbut* shopkeeper on the Esplanade Road, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, with selling illicitly by retail spirituous liquors without a licence. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 20th Regt. N. I. at the cricket match to-day, 5.45 p. m :—

Quick Step	Distant Greeting...Charles Godfrey.
Quadrille	Theresa.....Godfrey.
Valse	Little Nell ..... Godfrey.
Reminiscences of Gounod	.....
Galop	..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

THE following is an extract from a letter dated Cochin, the 23rd instant :—"The weather has entirely changed, and we are now getting fine bright days, with only occasional showers, and communication with the shipping at Narakel is easily carried on over the bar, the sea on which is quite smooth. The land winds have also commenced to blow, an event which at this period of the season is unusual; and should they continue, it is feared that, after all the rain we have had, we shall be still short of the average fall."

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.—On receipt of a telegram at Aden from Bombay, announcing the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, all the Parsee residents of that station gathered at the cantonment to express their sympathy with the bereaved family of their late chief. The third day's funeral obsequies were also observed with due solemnity by the whole Parsee community. It was unanimously resolved to address a letter of condolence to the present Baronet and the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee, which will be brought to Bombay by the next mail.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Kurrachee paper says :—"I would draw the attention of the higher postal authorities to the probable existence of an ingenious but not easily detected imposition, which, however, might be brought home to a man by means of a number of detective letters. Ordinarily no one takes the trouble to weigh a letter that is charged as overweight, and if he does he can only get back his money, though the extortion is palpable, by writing a complaint, which he would rarely take the trouble to do. These overcharges, if not credited in the Post Office accounts, would make a very pretty perquisite. I am not speaking pure suspicion. A gentleman informed me a little while ago that he was being continually charged in this way till a new clerk he got brought to his notice that the letters were really under-weight."

PRAYERS FOR RAIN.—We are glad to learn that the Bishop of Bombay has sent a circular to the clergy of this Diocese, desiring that they should pray for rain, if they have not done so hitherto, and enclosing a special form of prayer to be used in all the churches, one which His Lordship considers more suitable to this emergency than the form in the Prayer Book. The Roman Catholic community of Poona have not only had prayer for rain at the regular services in their churches, but they have appointed special times when continued prayer is to be offered in the various churches of Poona. These services last for some hours at a time, and are attended by large numbers of the people. There has been prayer for rain in all the Hindoo temples in the city of Poona. The Parsees and Mahomedans have had very special prayers for rain continued during the past two days. All sects have now united in asking God to send rain speedily, and we earnestly trust that God will hear the cry of his poor creatures, many of whom are in the deepest misery.

IN order to make the railway popular with the mass of the people, the Government of India suggest that attention should be given to the convenience and comfort of the lower class passengers, and in this view have invited the attention of the Indian Railway authorities to the following points, viz :—1. A greater space for passengers. 2 More stowage room under the seats. 3. Provision of racks. 4. Additional lighting. 5. Double roof and sun shades. 6. Conveniences for purposes of nature. 7. Means by which two of the compartments can be screened off for the conveyance of native women, prisoners, &c.

WE regret to learn that Mrs. Browne, the wife of Colonel Browne, Commanding the 83rd Regiment, died on Sunday last. Mrs. Browne was highly respected and much beloved by the whole regiment for her many acts of kindness and great attention to the wants of the families of the regiment. A very large number of persons attended the funeral, including Brigadier General Howard-Vyse and staff, and the officers of the 83rd Regiment. The non-commissioned officers and men, about 200, with the married families, formed a procession in front of the hearse.—*Beacon.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.

THE weather was so hot and the ground so hard on Wednesday afternoon that few players turned out for football. A few enthusiasts got up a game, but their numbers were so few that the exhausting effects of the warm weather were very soon felt, and play did not last long. Next Wednesday it is proposed to play a return match, English *vs.* Scotch and Irish, and it is to be hoped that there may be a good fall of rain before then to cool the air and soften the ground.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Friday, July 27, up to 6 a m.....	0 21	0 0	0 0
Previously registered.....	42 99	34 39½	37 76
Total up to date.....	43 20	34 39½	37 76
Fall up to 27th July 1876	36 15	35 72	39 20

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Managon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m: Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

HIGH COURT.—26th JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A. BUCHANAN AND OTHERS *vs.* ABDOOL RAHIMON ALLARAKHIA.

IN this suit the plaintiffs, A. Buchanan and others, claimed from the defendant, Abdool Rahimon Allarakhia, the sum of Rs. 31,312 as damages for the breach by him of the charter party entered into by him.

Messrs. Pigot and Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Marriott and Long, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant.

His Lordship delivered judgment this day.

The issues raised in this case were—1st. Whether the defendant is bound by the charter party in the plaint, dated December 29th, 1875. 2nd. Whether the owners are ready and willing to satisfy the conditions and clauses of the charter party. 3rd. Whether plaintiffs are entitled to the damages claimed in the plaint or any part thereof.

In delivering judgment, his Lordship observed, that the 1st issue raised two questions—(1) whether Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. had any authority to enter into the contract; and (2) whether their authority was ratified by the defendant. According to the view his Lordship took of the case, he did not find it necessary to remark on the first question. After reading and commenting on a great portion of the evidence given by the defendant, his Lordship thought that defendant, under these issues, must be held bound by the charter party. In any case the defendant was bound to repudiate it, as soon as the ship arrived and the captain presented it as genuine. To hold otherwise, his Lordship remarked, would encourage sharp practice in trade. The Court raised a fourth issue, viz. whether the defendant is estopped from denying the execution of the charter party. His Lordship found the 1st, 2nd and 4th issues in the affirmative, and delivered judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs 16,000 with costs.

STATE OF THE DECCAN.

GLAD NEWS.—We are glad to inform our readers that 2 inches and 44 cents of rain fell at Sholapore on Wednesday night. Tidings have also come of two hours heavy rain having fallen at Hyderabad, Deccan, on the 25th.

THE EXPECTED RAIN.—It seems as if the rain would come at last. The closeness and heat are more promising than the harsh cold winds we had formerly. But the clouds are still very light and our anxiety will not be allayed now until an actual downpour comes upon us. The Brahmins prophesy that we shall have rain next week. It generally does come with the waning moon, and the probability is that it will come at the time the Brahmins speak of.

STATE OF THE DISTRICTS.—Our accounts from the districts around Poona are very discouraging. The famine has never been so hard to grapple with as it is now, and the sights that are to be seen on the roads and in the huts of the poor are harrowing in the extreme. A gentleman said to us on Wednesday last, on his return from the districts, that the sights he had seen during the past fortnight were such as he had never seen during the long previous months that the famine had lasted. He says rain may still save the crops; but that they are already turned yellow from want of rain. How glad they are now will be when the famine is over, was manifest in his weary look and despondent tone. The officials, high and low, who have been employed on work in the famine districts, should be well rewarded for the miserable anxiety they have all passed through.

THE POONA GRAIN DEALERS.—The banyas seem to know that they are pursuing a course which is dangerous to themselves. They are on the alert and evidently live in fear. Whenever they hear any talk of a loot, they immediately shut up their shops indeed many of them have their shops half closed all the time. It shows the patience of the poor natives that they have not rebelled against the greed of the grain dealers long ago.

AHMEDNAGAR.—We are informed by a correspondent at Ahmednagar that there has been no rain there for over a month; the general health is therefore very unsatisfactory and disease is on the increase. The people are never known to be in such a miserable state as they are at present. One case is reported of a man who lost his three sons within four days. The prices of grain have increased within the past week. On this account two or three thousand people assembled together, but for what object it has not been ascertained. The grain dealers on hearing of this assembly closed their shops, and the Superintendent of Police was soon on the spot and dispersed the mob.—*Deccan Herald.*

KURRACHEE TEAM FOR BOMBAY.

WE are happy to be able to state, that should no difficulties about "casual" leave arise, Kurrachee proposes to send a team to Bombay about the middle of next month, under the leadership of the "Northern" Captain, to play Bombay at every game from cricket to pitch and toss. In England it is often a trouble-some matter to get up a team for a match when even a moderate journey has to be undertaken, and it speaks well for the sporting qualities of Kurrachee that eleven good men and true can be found to face the discomforts of the double voyage during the fall of the monsoon, for the honour of striking a blow for the capital of the "Unhappy Valley." It is to be hoped that this plucky enterprise of Kurrachee players will be rewarded with "victory all along the line." It is not often that the capital of the Presidency is challenged to a struggle for supremacy on her own ground, but Bombay will doubtless rise to the occasion. The B. I. S. N. Co. must have, it is believed, offered to take the team the double voyage for a single fare. Our "taman insaf" Small Cause Court Judge will probably accompany the team in the capacity of scorer. The following are the members of the Cricket eleven : Balfour, Bell, Bond, Challenor, Cunliffe, Doig, Hart, Inglefield, Leach, Lee-Warner, and Pottinger. From the above a pair for billiards will probably be selected from Bell, Challenor, Cunliffe, Doig and Leach; for lawn tennis from Challenor, Doig, Hart, Lee-Warner and Pottinger; for badminton from Bell, Doig and Hart; and for racquet from Cunliffe, Lee-Warner, and Pottinger. The pigeon shooting team will be settled hereafter, and the whole eleven will join in the "tug of war."—*Beacon.*

WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

THE above Races will take place on the 28th July.

The entries are as follows :—

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr Anderson's	c	a	h Fitty
Major Utterson's	c	a	h Deception
Mr Finley's.....	c	a	h Mgrodach
Mr Elliot's	br	a	h Pirate
Mr Jackson's.....	b	a	h Sportsman
Royal Confederacy ...	m	a	h Haphazard late Tommy

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel Touchstone
" "	g	aus	m Camelia

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel Touchstone
" "	br	aus	m Camelia
Mr Joyner's	c	c	gel Outcast
Mr Webb's]	br	aus	gel Boscommon
Capt Humfroy's.....			Warrior.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary

THE CHARM OF NOVELTY.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that one can accord to it unlimited confidence. For 77 years Messrs. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been extensively used all over the world, and abundant test money is forthcoming as to its thorough efficiency in increasing the growth of the hair and producing a beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine Macassar Oil has in the public A. L. on the wrapper the name of Rowland & Sons, in red ink. Buy only Rowlands' sold all over the world by chemists, druggists, hairdressers and storekeepers. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TREACHER & Co, Ld., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XXXVI. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 26th July 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed.	During the past week.	During the week ending 21st July.	Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Ordinary Prices.		During the past week.	During the previous week.	Prices of Staple Grain in the past month.	
Dharwar	4,564	2,690	7,48,387	1,54,387	24,868	23,272	2·28	3·35	1,19,97,811	71,93,261	Bombay 1st Sort.	80	20	20	20	20
Belgaum	4,551	2,690	5,86,787	1,54,387	23,001	22,984	2·28	3·35	91,06,744	11,77,888	Bombay 2nd Sort.	64	20	20	20	20
Kaladgi	4,088	2,690	5,86,787	1,54,387	23,001	22,984	2·28	3·35	7,71,000	8,00,149	Jowari	48	20	20	20	20
Satara	4,486	2,690	10,84,136	7,18,284	31,554	28,222	2·72	2·91	13,07,605	9,75,861	Bajri	80	20	20	20	20
Sholapore	4,486	4,486	7,18,284	7,18,284	31,554	28,222	2·72	2·91	20,86,469	15,47,389	Gram	64	20	20	20	20
Ahmednagar	6,847	5,699	9,07,293	8,15,807	39,236	34,550	3·05	3·36	7,71,000	8,00,149	Rice	96	20	20	20	20
Poona	5,860	5,860	7,73,998	6,77,276	29,705	25,272	2·28	3·26	13,07,605	9,75,861	Bajri	80	20	20	20	20
Khandesh	10,189	5,000	10,93,646	2,50,000	4,324	3,000	0·27	0·27	20,86,469	15,47,389	Gram	64	20	20	20	20
Nasik	5,413	5,000	7,93,502	6,46,944	24,868	23,272	2·28	3·35	91,06,744	11,77,888	Jowari	48	20	20	20	20
Ahmednagar	6,847	5,699	9,07,293	8,15,807	39,236	34,550	3·05	3·36	7,71,000	8,00,149	Rice	96	20	20	20	20
Satara	4,486	4,486	7,18,284	7,18,284	31,554	28,222	2·72	2·91	13,07,605	9,75,861	Bajri	80	20	20	20	20
Sholapore	4,486	4,486	7,18,284	7,18,284	31,554	28,222	2·72	2·91	20,86,469	15,47,389	Gram	64	20	20	20	20
Belgaum	4,551	2,690	5,86,787	1,54,387	23,001	22,984	2·28	3·35	91,06,744	11,77,888	Jowari	48	20	20	20	20
Dharwar	4,564	2,690	7,48,387	1,54,387	24,868	23,272	2·28	3·35	1,19,97,811	71,93,261	Bajri	80	20	20	20	20
Total	54,305	34,183	79,63,997	50,18,982	3,69,838	3,54,870	3·3	3·26	5,76,78,708	3,86,47,618	Rice	96	20	20	20	20
									Rs. 3,76,319	Rs. 1,81,166						

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 26th to 26th June 1877 Slight showers in most Talukas of Khandesh, but much seed lost, and crops withering, except in western Talukas. Rain badly wanted throughout district. Prices rising. 38 deaths from cholera.

10 inches of rain in Igatpuri, and about half an inch in the Desh Talukas of Nasik. Crops generally in bad condition. More rain wanted. Cattle being sent to hills on account of insufficiency of grazing elsewhere. 119 deaths from cholera.

Slight rain in 5 out of 11 Talukas of Ahmednuggar; sowing retarded, and crops withering. Cholera continues.

67 cents of rain in Bidi, 31 cents in Sampgaon, and from 4 to 7 cents in the other Talukas except Athni and Gokak where no rain has fallen. Crop still good in Sampgaon, but withering elsewhere. Grain supply everywhere. Grain supply sufficient except in Paragad and Bidi. 1 death from cholera.

49 cents of rain fell at Shiggaon, and from 2 to 14 cents in three other Talukas of Dharwar. Fair rain elsewhere. Crops withering in places, and rain much wanted. Grain importation actively resumed. Many immigrants who had left western Talukas returning. Cholera disappearing or declining.

Work-in progress, such as digging and repairing wells, prickly pear clearances, &c.

All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad railway have been included under Ahmednagar.

‡ Corrected figures given.

§ Numbers not received ; last week's figures given.

‖ For details see Table appended.

Rain has fallen, though not abundantly, in the greater part of Khandesh and Nasik, and there have been

and neighbouring districts, to the police, tahsildars, &c., to muster and send into Pindee every procurable camel. For days the roads converging on that station swarmed with long strings of these animals. Upon a low figure not less than 10 to 15,000 camels must have come in, and had their owners' names registered. After a few days, all but 5,600 were discharged, receiving a fee for the days they had been detained, but were ordered to be in readiness to report themselves at Pindee, at any time within a week of notice being issued throughout the districts. The villagers rather like it, so long as they are paid, as the payment is liberal. And on the whole the system should not be interfered with for political reasons, at least until the men interested complain of it, which they would not hesitate to do if they disliked it. Of the 5,600 camels retained, 2,000 were discharged about a month or two afterwards. The remainder are still in service, at a hire at Rs. 8 per month each. Of these eight rupees, eight annas go into the pocket of a "gomashta," who is the contractor, but who certainly does nothing for his large fees; nothing for Government, certainly; perhaps some Commissariat officer might know the true reason of his receiving this heavy fee, for even if the 30,600 camels are required for Government, they are content to serve for Rs. 7-8 and the 8 annas per animal might be saved. In fact, camels may be hired readily at Re. 6 a month, for several months at a time, by private traders, who can use no pressure for the purpose. Of these 5,600 camels, 1,600 are at Kohat, where, from the nature of the country, they are useless, except for carrying supplies along the main roads—as referred to below. As to mules, about 400 were purchased at the beginning of the "scare" at prices ranging from Rs. 120 to 150 each, although very good ones can at all times be bought for Rs. 80 to 100. 3,000 are hired at Rs. 13 a month each, while until lately the owners were willing to engage at from 8 to 10 a month. Over each 100 mules is a *mooshtee* on a salary of Rs. 20, and he is allowed a riding pony and a baggage animal at the rate of 26 a month. Also to every 100 there is a jemadar on Rs. 15 a month, with Rs. 26, horse allowance; and over every 25 mules a duffadar on Rs. 10 a month with Re. 13, horse allowance. 1,500 coolies are retained on a salary of Rs. 8 each per mensem, of which, as in the case of the camels, 8 annas per head go into the pockets of a chowdree, who does nothing for it. The State Railway and Survey calashees are glad to serve on Rs. 5 a month, and hundreds of jhampanees, syces, grass-cutters, wood-cutters, gardeners, &c., get no more in Murree and "the Gullies." Over every 100 coolies is a *sirdar* on Rs. 12-9 a month, and every 25 are under a *mate* on Rs. 10-5 per mensem.

Abstract of carriage at present retained.

		each per man,	Rs.
3,600	Camels..... at Rs.	8	28,800
3,000	Mules ..... ,,	23	39,000
1,500	Coolies..... ,,	8	12,000
30	Mule Moonshees ,,	46	1 380
30	,, Jemadars ,,	41	1,230
120	,, Duffadars. ,,	23	2,760
15	Coolies Sidars... ,,	13-9	201
616	,, Mates... ,,	10-5	618
	Total monthly expenditure..... Rs.		86,991

This does not conclude the cost of the European establishment of overseers, &c., or rather conductors, or native sub-conductors, moonshees, treasurers, contractors, nor the uniforms given the coolies in Kohat and the blankets given to all, with mule gear and camel gear, farriers, blacksmiths, *sutlers*, &c., &c., *ad infinitum*. The limit of expenditure is not yet reached. Tens of thousands of maunds of grain, flour, *dall*, &c., were collected at Pindee, Bunnoo, Dera Ghazi Khan, and other places, and forwarded to Kohat, and also, we believe, to Shikarpore (*en route* to Khelat.) Now these supplies from long keeping become unfit for use, so they are brought back to Pindee, sold in the bazaar at a little less than current rates encroaching to traders, while fresh supplies are being *sent to Kohat* and that, as the *wheat trade* is tending Bombaywards cannot be done without heavy loss.

Some of the above estimates may not be quite correct, and such contingent arrangements as the following may alter monthly figures, but in the main we believe, they are accurate. Thus: for camels the regular hire is 8 a month. When off work and able to graze out in the district, they only draw 5 a month; on the other hand, when on the move they draw Rs. 12-12 each a month. Again, portion of the coolie money extraordinary is saved by employing portion of the men as puntah-coolies at Pindee, or 'kahars' for invalids to Murree. But ordinary punkah-coolies can be had at from Rs. 4-10 5 a month each at all times. It is then clear that preparations for a campaign *against some one* on or beyond the frontier, was very seriously contemplated; and it is hard, indeed, to reconcile the quiet assemblage of this large force of 40 British Regiments with 15 Batteries of Artillery, with the assurances of Lord Salisbury that the Russian menace is regarded by the Government as a political nightmare, and the Ameer of Cabul as our very excellent friend. The truth, we believe, is that the nation has been wiser than its Government, and so has prevented the ulterior measures that were contemplated by it.—*The Statesman.*

RIFLE MATCH.

THIRTY TWO of the Serjeants of the Head-quarters of H. M.'s 83d Regiment, Kurrachee, engaged in a match at the Rifle Ranges last Thursday with week, the result exhibited in the scoring-table given below. The conditions were: position, any; distances, 200, 400, 600 and 800 yards, respectively; and five rounds at each distance. We understand that the match originated on a desire on the part of the Serjeant-Major and Serjeants to commemorate the memory of the old Snider, which, in the course of a few days, is to give place to the Martini-Henry. As the maximum number of marks scored by the competitors is not very high, it were, perhaps, well to add in explanation that a stiff gale of wind was blowing during the shooting from the right rear, which accounts in a great measure for the comparatively poor scores. According to an arrangement made previous to the match, Serjeant-Major Linder's side as the defeated one, had to entertain the members of the opposite side at the Serjeants' Mess last Thursday evening. The following is the scoring-table:—

SERGEANT-MAJOR LINDER'S SIDE.

The figures to each name show the numbers registered for each distance of 200, 400, 600 and 800 yards.

Serg.-Major	Linder, 19, 15, 12, 4	50
S.-Sg.	A. Warnock, 13, 13, 8, 9	43
,,	A Webster, 17, 13, 8, 5	43
,,	A Barham, 16, 17, 8, 2	43
,,	C Denyer, 16, 15, 8, 13	52
Dr. Major	J. Chapman, 13, 9, 7, 10	39
Schl Master	J. McCormick, 13, 8, 11, 7	39
Serg. I. M.	J Hathriy, 14, 10, 7, 6	37
Serg.	T Morgan, 15, 12, 3, 0	30
,,	T Power, 14, 7, 5, 3	29
Cr. Serg.	P Reilly, 12, 13, 0, 3	28
Serg.	R Morgan, 12, 11, 2, 2	27
,,	J Mair, 13, 12, 0, 0	26
,,	J Murtaugh, 16, 6, 0, 2	24
,,	W Cuiley, 13, 9, 0, 0	22
,,	O Wolff, 3, 3, 0, 0	6
	Total	524

COLOR SERGT. GRIFFITHS' SIDE.

Serg.	R Hurst, 14, 15, 13, 8	50
,,	P Keany, 14, 14, 12, 6	46
Ar Serg.	P Dixon, 14, 10, 6, 5	35
Serg.	J Shannon, 17, 12, 1, 4	44
,,	W Bickers, 16, 16, 12, 0	44
Cr. Serg.	M Griffiths, 15, 16, 8, 0	39
Serg.	T Martin, 10, 11, 8, 7	36
,,	A Hancock, 16, 13, 2, 5	36
,,	J Bowen, 14, 13, 6, 3	36
Hospl Serg.	W Aesmell, 13, 8, 5, 6	32
Serg.	J Kelly, 13, 13, 2, 3	31
Q. R. Serg.	P J Thomas, 13, 8, 3, 6	30
Serg.	C Page, 14, 9, 7, 0	30
,,	J Higgins, 10, 7, 6, 5	28
,,	E Cooper, 15, 8, 0, 2	25
Ccr. Serg.	J Doyle, 8, 0, 2, 2	12
	Total	561

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE AT BRAILA BY THE RUSSIANS.

(*Daily News' Special Correspondent at the Russian Headquarters.*)

BRAILA, June 24.

THE long expected, looked-for move upon the Danube has at last begun. The great barrier to the Russian advance—the first Turkish line of defence—has at last been crossed, and the campaign is fairly opened. Although the river has been falling very slowly, and is but a few inches lower than it was a month ago, it had been evident during the last eight or ten days that the Russians would wait no longer, and that the advance was about to begin. In spite of the secrecy with which the Russian staff has attempted to surround its movements, it was a secret for nobody here that the passage was soon to be made, and many people besides, including the Turks, seem to have known the exact spot or spots where the crossing was to be effected. The presence of the Russian headquarters is, to say the least of it, amusing. A Colonel Hasenkampf who looks after the press is, I am sure, a most competent military man, but I am afraid he is not deep and subtle enough to deal with the modern journalists, who are by no means the innocent, confiding persons for which the Russian staff evidently take them. For the last ten days the Russians have been building a bridge at Braila in full view of the Turks, who watched the operation with that calmness and tranquillity for which they are so much admired and so much praised, without firing a single shot. Correspondents were requested not to mention the fact that the bridge was being built for fear it would be giving information to the enemy, and, as far as I know, they all kept their word until the last moment, in spite of the fact that they would have been informing the European public of nothing that the Turks could not see with their own eyes. However this may be, whether the Turks were blind, asleep, or wide awake, it mattered little; the passage of the river has been effected in the most brilliant and successful manner, and the first great difficulty which the Russians had to encounter has been virtually overcome, for the passage of the river, which has been effected here, is of far greater importance than has generally been supposed.

When I arrived in Braila on Friday morning I found that operations had already been begun. At five o'clock in the morning the inhabitants were already on the alert, gathering in crowds on the river bank to watch the fight that was going on on the other side of the valley, which could be followed very distinctly by the smoke and the firing. The scene when I arrived on the spot was a most interesting and animated one. The left bank of the Danube at Braila is 30 or 40 feet high. Below us lay the river gleaming brightly in the sunshine, covered here with boats, ships steamers, and barges, which were unable to escape during the time of grace that was allowed to them after the declaration of war, and which the Russians have seized and turned to account for military operations. Further down was the bridge, lying low upon the water, stretching far across the wide, swiftly rolling stream, and losing itself apparently among the marshes and reeds on the other side, beyond marshes, trees, brushwood, tall grass, waving reeds, and rushes, through which could be seen everywhere the gleam of water, showing that the whole valley was still submerged; still further in the distance, and nearly ten miles away, the town of Ibtchin, lying at the foot of a mountain slope, with a confused mass of houses and two tall white minarets rising from amongst them, and clearly defined against the low range of mountains beyond. Down the river, the water growing broader, and wider, and deeper, spread over the entire valley, until it seemed to take the dimensions of a lake, where in the far-off distance lay Galatz dim and indistinct in a sea of luminous haze, looking like a mirage city in a mirage ocean. On that range of mountains rising down from Matchin in the direction of Galatz puffs and long lines of white smoke rose up from the mountain side, and were borne away on the air in thin fleecy clouds. The dull, booming, heavy sound of cannon, a distant roar of artillery and the continued and rattling crash of small arms were borne to us in a softened kind of roll on the still, sunny air. It was there that the battle was going on; the Russians were already on the other side, and were attacking the Turks on those heights, and the long lines and fleeces of white smoke marred the progress of the conflict. A battle fought under such circumstances—one army advancing and carrying successive positions, the other retreating but defending the ground inch by inch, is a long affair. Slowly the two lines of smoke advanced along the range of hills towards Matchin, pursuing each other, and marking the progress of the battle. Slowly the Russians drove back the Turks, following them from rock to rock, from point to point, from summit to summit, from hill to valley, and from valley to hill, over the irregular and uneven ground; and the roll of musketry continued from daylight until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, until they had reached the heights above the village of Zizila, where the Russians halted, satisfied with the day's work and the ground already gained. The roar of cannon in the early morning was the first intimation that the people of Braila had that the Russians were already over the river, and the manner as well as the place of crossing was altogether unexpected and surprising. Everybody had been deceived by the construction of the bridge already spoken of. This bridge had been in process of construction for about ten days. It had been nearly completed on Thursday evening, and everybody supposed that the passage would be attempted on the bridge itself, and the idea of an army crossing over in boats was one which had never occurred to anybody but the general in command. I do not know yet whether it was ever intended that the passage should be affected by this bridge. It does not seem probable that it should have been the case, unless it had been the intention of the Russians to wait several days or weeks longer for the water to subside, for the road to Matchin, with which it connected, is still so deeply submerged that it would be very difficult to cross in the face of a determined resistance; and in fact the road is so deeply under water in some places that even a horse could not pass without swimming. All these places must necessarily have been bridged, while trestle-work must have been constructed nearly the whole way, a distance of nearly eight or nine miles. It seems probable, therefore, that the bridge was constructed partly with a view of attracting the attention of the Turks to this side, and partly in order to serve for the purpose of transport across the river later on, when the real crossing should have been effected. If it was begun in the hope that by the time it should be finished the river would have sufficiently fallen to allow the passage of troops over the road on the other side, this hope had been abandoned when it was seen that the water was falling so slowly that possibly weeks would have to elapse before the road would be in a passable condition, and another plan had to be adopted. It became necessary to affect the passage in boats, and possibly in the hope that the attention of the Turks would be attracted to the bridge, it was determined to make the attempt at Galatz, where, although a great distance had to be traversed, the water was deeper and more navigable, and less obstructed by bulrushes and reeds. General Zimmermann, having assembled a great number of boats of all kinds, shapes, and sizes at Galatz, suddenly left Braila, where he had hitherto kept his headquarters, and went to Galatz. He had a sufficient number of boats to carry over about 1,500 men at a time, and at daybreak on Friday morning that number of troops were embarked and started across on the perilous adventure. The distance to be traversed in boats was nearly three miles, and when terra firma was finally reached it was not terra firma at all, for the ground here on the edge of the water was a mere marsh overgrown with reeds and rushes, with the water all over it, too shallow for boats, but deep enough to make the further progress most difficult on foot. It had been hoped that the boats might cross two or three times before the Turks received warning, but the latter had apparently received correct information of the projected movement, and when the first boat-load of Russians arrived they met with a warm reception.

Although I have already given a description of the positions by telegraph, the transmission is so uncertain, and subject to so many errors, that I had better describe them again, at the risk of repeating some parts of my telegram. A glance at the map will show the Danube running in two separate channels from Hirsova to Braila. The old channel, the one on to the right, makes a sharp turn just opposite Braila at Matchin, and runs at right angle with its former course, until it rejoins what is now the main stream, thereon four hundred yards below Braila. It was just below the point where the two streams unite that the bridge had been constructed; the road from Matchin running along the lower banks of the old channel reaches the river at this point, and in fact the bridge has been built on the spot where the crossing is usually effected by means of a ferry. The whole valley of the Danube here, as well as this road, is still for the most part under water. Behind Matchin, supposing the observer to be standing at Braila, will be seen the range of low mountains or hills extending from Matchin in the direction of Galatz opposite which place they diminish to a low narrow point, or promontory, which, rising out of the water, appears to be probably considerably higher than it really is. It was just opposite this point that the Russians landed, and the Turks were post d here on this narrow range of hills, in front of the very spot which the Russians had chosen, and as soon as they came within range the Turks opened upon them a well-directed fire. They had only two pieces of artillery, however, and the Russians were sufficiently well protected by thick plank bulwarks that had been constructed on the side of the boats, and it was not until they began to disembark and wade through the water knee-deep, that the fire of the Turks commenced to tell. Then the fight became a close and desperate one. The first 1,800 Russians who arrived were obliged to maintain themselves against a very superior number of Turks until the return of the boats with a second lot, which they did by taking shelter wherever they could find it, by advancing part of the way up the heights and taking cover behind rocks, and otherwise availing themselves of every advantage which the ground offered. It is difficult to account for the fact that this inferior force of Russians was not overpowered and driven back into the water by the superior numbers of the Turks, but the fact is that they managed to hold their ground until they were reinforced by the return of the boats. When it is remembered that the distance to be traversed was something like three miles, that the only means of locomotion was rowing across the deep water, and using poles to push the boats along where the water is shallow, as it was for a great part of the distance, the courage and tenacity of the Russians will be thoroughly appreciated. It seems that the hardest part of the fighting, and the greatest loss of the Russians, occurred at this time, and their position must have been a most critical and trying one, as they had absolutely no means of retreat; they had either to fight or to surrender. The Turks seem to have charged them with the bayonet, and the fight became a close and a hot one, though the small numbers engaged on both sides accounts for the small loss suffered by the Russians. Several Russians were killed and wounded by bayonets, and it is said that even the two or three hundred Turkish cavalry charged, or attempted to charge them, and some of the wounded had sabre cuts, to show how close had been the contact with the daring Turkish horsemen. These latter seem to have been Circassians, and the Russians say they fought like tigers. They succeeded in isolating and surrounding an advanced detachment of some fifteen or twenty Russians, and cutting them off to the last one, and in spite of a fire that was poured in upon them, and which caused them very severe losses, they got down from their horses in order to mutilate the dead by cutting off their noses and ears and hacking the bodies into as many pieces as they possibly could. Altogether the Russians say that the Turks behaved with the utmost bravery and resolution, but the fact that an inferior number of Russians was enabled to effect a landing and maintain its ground in the face of more than twice the number of Turks would not seem to confirm this assertion. At any rate, as soon as the boats arrived with a second lot the tide of battle began to turn, and the Turks from acting upon the offensive were soon obliged to defend themselves. Altogether two regiments, or about 6,000 Russians, crossed over in the morning with four pieces of artillery, and the Turks soon began to give way. The Russian artillery, however, proved to be useless, owing to the nature of the ground, which was so marshy that it was impossible to bring the cannon into action until it was no longer needed. As soon as the two regiments had landed they began to push the Turks hard, and, climbing up the heights on both sides, soon succeeded in carrying them. The Turks only retreated to the next hill, and again made a stand, and they were again pursued by the Russians, until, after driving them from hill to hill, they gained the heights above Zizila, where the combat ceased, the Russians having lost 200 men in killed and wounded.

Up to 4 o'clock I had counted the boats might cross two or three times before the Turks received warning, but the latter had apparently received correct information of the projected movement, and when the first boat-load of Russians arrived they met with a warm reception.

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